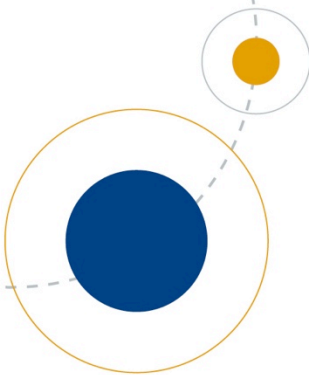


# Scientific Writing and Publishing

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IJDRBE  
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# The role of social capital in the recovery of cultural built heritage

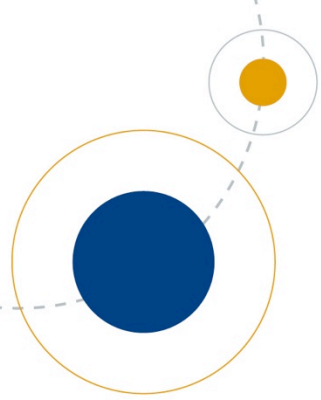
## Evidence from three heritage sites in Nepal

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*Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering,  
The University of Auckland – City Campus, Auckland, New Zealand, and*

Suzanne Wilkinson

*School of Built Environment, Massey University Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand*

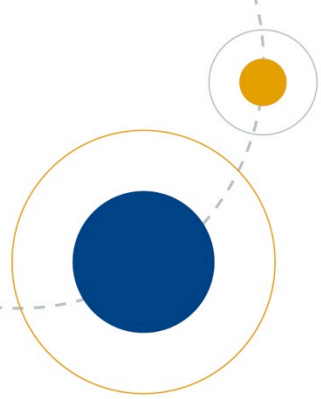


# Six Key Stages and Pitfalls

## 1. Introduction

Pitfalls - Too many themes and ideas, too complicated.



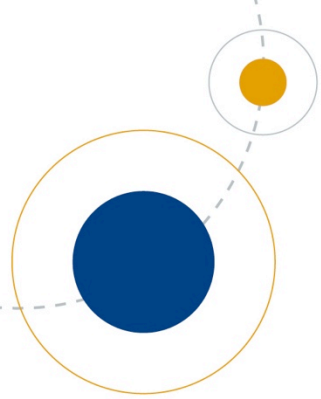


# Six Key Stages and Pitfalls

## 1. Introduction

Write in one or two sentences - what is the paper about?, give your introduction to a colleague to read.

the culture. This research is focussed on the study of three cultural heritage sites in Kathmandu Valley. This comparative study is based on the role of social capital in the recovery process of cultural heritage sites. This study argues for the importance of community involvement and community support during recovery. The findings from this



# Six Key Stages and Pitfalls

## 2. Setting the scene (literature review)

Pitfall - Too little (or too much) literature, no definitions (or too many)

## Social Capital, Cultural Heritage, Recovery

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### **The role of social capital in the recovery of cultural built heritage**

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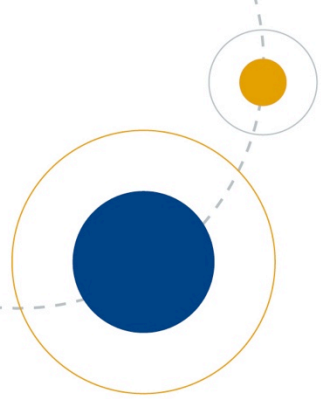
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# Six Key Stages and Pitfalls

## 3. Methods

- Pitfall - Poorly explained
- Simplest approach is to use – who, what, where, when, why and how.



# Who, What ...

- *Who - 300 participants*
- *What - focus on public involvement and participation in the rebuilding*
- *Where - three cultural heritage sites*

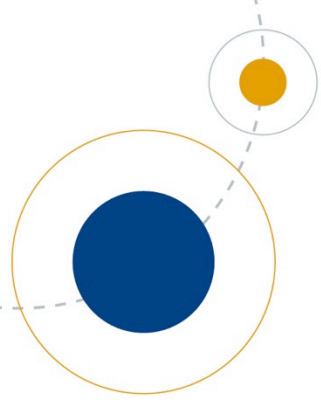


# Who, What ...

- *When - various times of the days for ten days, starting from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., daily*
- *Why – we want to “...understand the role of social capital in the recovery process of the three cultural heritage sites”.*
- *How - Data collection was based on snowball sampling.*

*(and usually how the data is analysed:  
tools and techniques)*





# Structure, Six Key Stages and Pitfalls

## 4. Results

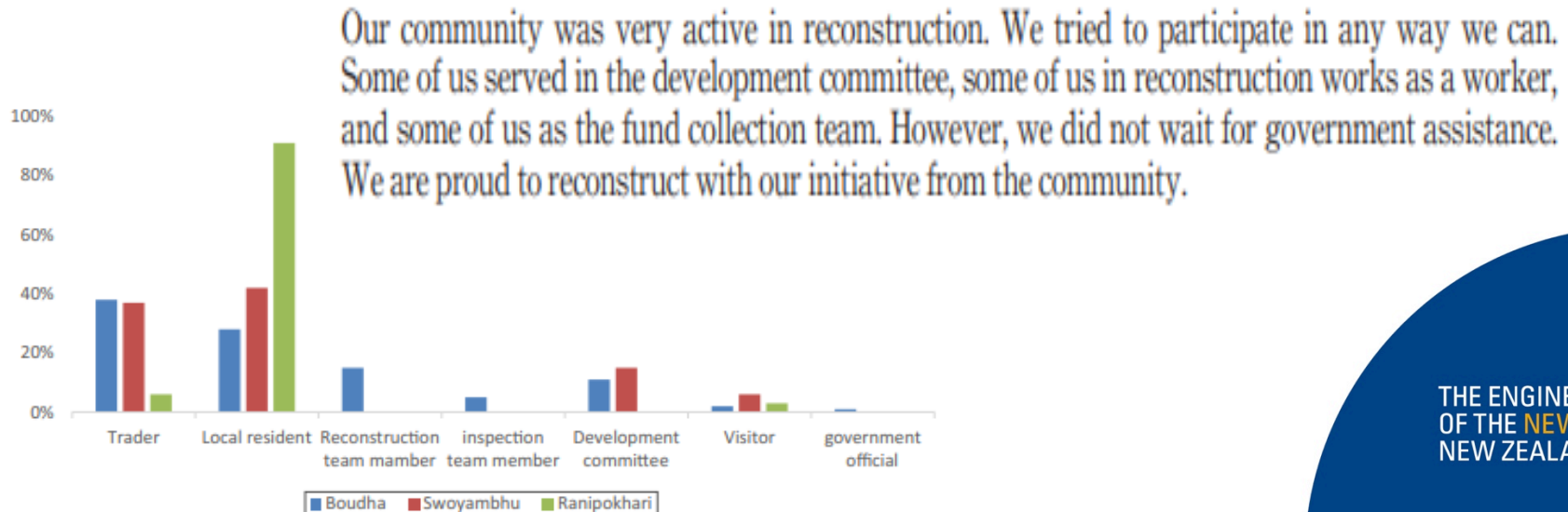
Pitfall - Poorly explained data, too much data, poorly laid out data

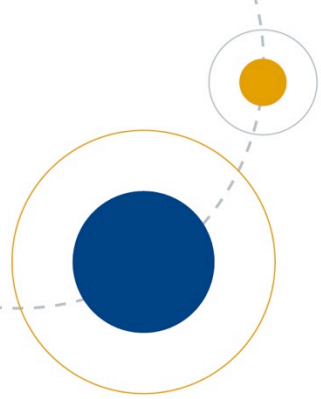


# Structure, Six Key Stages and Pitfalls

## 4. Results

Use clear diagrams and represent information visually, use quotes to illustrate key points





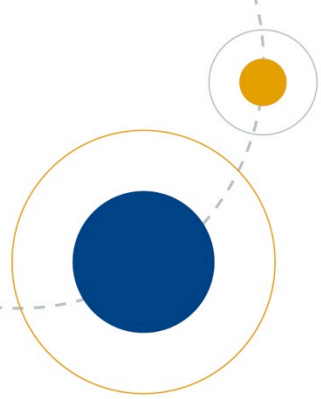
# Structure, Six Key Stages and Pitfalls

## 5. Discussion

Links the review and results to give a new or clearer perspective

Chandrasekhar (2012) argued that lower community participation creates difficulty in recovery plan implementation. The failure of community inclusion is believed to impede the recovery. Without active involvement, the community is disconnected from the recovery process. The lowest involvement in the study, in Ranipokhari, correlates with disconnection from the recovery.





# Structure, Six Key Stages and Pitfalls

## 6. Conclusion

Tells the reader the key messages.

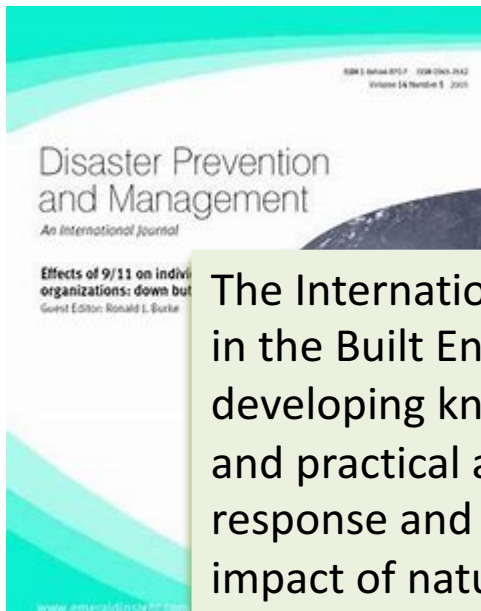
*“Cultural heritage is part of daily activities for the community members and the restoration of heritage sites without the active community involvement can produce lost historical value... community involvement is critical to the reconstruction and maintenance of cultural heritage”*



# How to publish

## 5 Key Points

1. Choosing a relevant and reputable journal  
(Read the journal objectives, what is it publishing, what are the main themes, check quality)



The International Journal of Disaster Resilience in the Built Environment (IJDRBE) aims at developing knowledge and capacity in strategic and practical aspects of disaster risk reduction, response and reconstruction to reduce the impact of natural and anthropogenic hazards.



# How to publish

- 5 Key Points

2. Consider how long the journal takes to review and publish.

3. Make sure the paper is well written, (no typos, grammatical errors, etc.), ask a colleague to proof read and for critical feedback.

# How to publish

- 5 Key Points

4. Don't get disheartened when rejected, consider the reviews and revise and send elsewhere

5. Get involved in being a reviewer - this is the best way to learn what is acceptable